DANTO S-Erminia.

DANTO THEATRE- 8- A Midsummer Night's Dream.

DOGRETADEN'S-8-30- Minstrels.

GRAND OFMA HOUSE—N-Inside Track.

LTGEUN THEATRE—1:15—The Wife.

METHOPOLITAN OFERA HOUSE—8—Nibelungen Trilogy.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—4:30—Heart of Hearts

NIBLO'S GARDEM—4 - A Rus of Luck.

NIBLO'S GARDEM—4 - A Rus of Luck.

POLO GROUND—404 and evening—Tobeggan Side.

BTAR THEATRE—8—Check 44.

BTANDARD THEATRE—8—Paul Kauvar, or Anarchy.

THALIA—8—Peasart.

THALIA—8—Pessart Union Square Fhaatre—9:15—The Henrietta Wallack's—9:15—L'Abbe Constantin. BTH AVESUE THEATRE—9:30—Carmen. 14TH-ST. THEATRE—8—Modjocka.

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## New York Daily Tribun FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A warrant has been issued for the rearrest of Mr. William O'Brien, and is now in the hands of the police. === The Riviera has been visited with a heavy snow-storm. === Prince Oscar of Sweden and Miss Munck were formally betrothed yesterday. ==== Cardinal Manning has forbidden the proposed requiem services in honor of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. - Michael Davitt, in a speech yesterday, said that the cardinal object of Irish agitation is the total uprooting of the landlord from the soil.

DOMESTIC.-Many of the railroads in New-York, Pennsylvania and New-England, which had been blockaded, were cleared of snow and enabled to resume traffic irregularly. ..... Berlioz's Te Deum was performed by the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. — A protest by the Russian author Stepniak against the proposed Russo-American extradition will be presented to the Senate to day. == It was reported in Albany that Cornelius N. Bliss will resign the chairmanship of the Republican State Committee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Flames in the Hospital of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled caused the death of a cook and the exposure of a number of sick children to the cold; \$5,000 damage to the building. - An explosion of gas set fire to a house, seared many people and severely burned two men. === Milk trains came into the city not much behind time. = Ex-Senator Warner Miller disburglars, who are thought to have been engaged in a long series of robberies, caught in Brooklyn. The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, was observed.

The Weather -Indications for to-day : Warmer and partly cloudy. Temperature yesterday: Highest. 21 degrees; lowest, 6; average, 14 1-2.

"Stepniak" is well known as a vigorous writer and as an able and ardent advocate of the cause of Nihilism in Russia. His protest against the proposed treaty between Russia and the United States will therefore be read with general interest. It is to be laid before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Immediately, and the principal parts of it are served up this morning by our Washington correspondent. It will be well to bear in mind in reading it that it is the argument of a special pleader thoroughly imbued with his subject and intensely in earnest.

There is no relaxation in the work set in operation at the Convention of Republican Chubs, and highly encouraging reports are constantly received from all parts of the Union Especially gratifying is it to note the interest manifested in such States as Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee-The movement appears to have taken root there with remarkable vitality. In Republican strongholds the interest is constantly growing, and the beneficial results of the plan to unite and arouse the members of the party everywhere promise to be notable and widely ex-

Nothing seems too base or heartless for the man to whose hand has been intrusted the machinery for coercing Ireland into a condition of abject dependency. The statement is made in our special cable dispatch, seemingly on good authority, that Mr. O'Brien is to be arrested again in spite of the feeble condition of his health and his apparent inability to undergo another term of imprisonment This is sheer cruelty. It is not to be believed that Mr. Balfour is sustained by public sentiment in England. If he carries out this plan it will certainly go far to confirm belief in the report that he declared not long ago his fiendish purpose to crush the Home Rule movement by imprisoning the leaders and killing them off by inhuman treatment in jail.

The new administration in Brooklyn will be got fairly under way to-morrow, when the beads of departments appointed by Mayor Chapin assume office. As a whole, Mr. Chapin's "Cabinet" will be no great improvement upon that of his predecessor. If the new Mayor had been a free agent and had no political ambition, he would doubtless have carried out his pledges and endeavored to give the people a really good administration. But no Democrat can be elected in Brooklyn who is a free agent. The power of the "Boss" is supreme. Mr. Chapin will have one more chance to show how far he can be depended on to disregard the wishes of the dictator. In his appointment of Civil Service Commissioners an important test of his spirit and purpose will be made. The fact that he has ed the number of these Commissioners to be reduced from eleven to five is not encour-

One of the most amusing features of current politics is the ability of certain thick-and-thin

supporters of President Cleveland to see a defeat, a set-back, a knock-down blow for Governor Hill in the recent neck-and-neck contest at Albany. Not so do the Democratic politicians regard the outcome of the thirty ballots taken on Thursday. They realize the Governor's shrewdness and far-sightedness, and perceive that his chance of controlling the New-York delegation to the State Convention is a good deal better than it was. His ability to secure a renomination for his present office is conceded, but he is getting his guns in position for bigger game. Of course the Administration's forces will be set at work to head off the man in Albany, and a good deal of "pernicious activity" on the part of beneficiaries of the Administration may be looked for. It will be an interesting fight-especially for those who can look at it dispassionately from the outside.

MOLES IN CONGRESS.

The public does not understand why the Dark Lantern tariff bill is concocted in secret. When Republicans have had occasion to revise the tariff, every step has been taken with open doors. Thus the committee from the beginning to the end of its deliberations has had the benefit of public opinion, sometimes heartily commending and sometimes pointing out the unwisdom of changes proposed. Then, too, there has always been ample time for consideration, and for constituents even in distant parts of the country to make their opinions known to Congressmen before final action. and more than once the voice of the people has modified the action of the House.

This is exactly what Dark Lantern Democrats want to avoid. They are anxious that members should not have a chance to hear from their constituents about the bill. possible, leaders privately admit, they will rush the bill through without any serious debate. The greatest pains is taken to prevent any warning of the pature of the bill, until disclosure can no longer be avoided. Hence the committee is robbed of its rightful function, and a part of its members hide in dark boles to transact their business. A dozen professedly authoritative dispatches have been eent out, regarding the tenor of the coming bill. But the features of agreement and of disagreement alike indicate that wishes rather than definite results are whispered to reporters by passionately eager partisans. To discuss either of these reports would probably be a waste of time. There is reason to suppose that an inner ring of secrecy exists, even inside the Dark Lantern conclave, and that only two men could possibly tell, if they would, what the majority will finally be required to report. But all this secrecy is intended to prevent warning constituents of the character of the bill to be offered until it is too late for effective expression of public opinion.

Thanks to this Dark Lantern method, the bill will come before the public at the outset as one which its authors have been afraid to let the public consider. Every man of them will protest that he has no such aim. Yet there is not a plain citizen in the country who does not see that no other motive explains the performance. If these Democrats were not aware that public opinion would oppose them. they would be most eager to get the full benefit of popular support for their measure. They know that every week of publicity will make the passage of the bill more difficult, and so they hide it from the light as long as they can.

The same purpose prevents consideration of the measure in open committee. There experienced and able political opponents would have a chance to point out its mistakes. Republican leaders in the House have sought the criticism of focs, and of all parties concerned, as to every feature of a tariff bill, in order to avoid mistakes as far as possible. The Dark Lantern statesmen have a different object. To them it is a trivial matter whether a bill is exactly right or not. They treat with contemptuous indifference the question whether it will hart important industries. All that they care about is to contrive a bill that can be passed, that will enable them to pretend they have reduced taxation, and that will go as far as possible toward satisfying free traders. Especially, they want to satisfy the foreign importers, upon whom the party relies for large campaign subscriptions. That being the motive, the method is fitting. It is likely to result in a bill full of blunders and particularly dangerous to industry. But the Dark Lantern statesmen do not care, provided it will help them to snatch the offices for another term.

THE MILITARY MANIA.

Prince Bismarck continues to keep the peace by preparing for war. His new army bill virtually adds 700,000 men to the army immediately available for service. Last year the active army was increased from 427,000 to 468,000 men, the new contingent including twenty-four batteries of artillery. On a war footing the reserves would have added 1.100,000, swelling the number of men to 1.568.000, with nearly 3,000 guns. The Landsturm would then have remained as a final reserve for garrison duty. This enormous host is not considered sufficient for the defence of the Empire. By the new bill 700,000 men will be added to the reserves, so as to enable the Government to place over 2,200,000 men in the field for a campaign. The cost of this vast undertaking has not been accurately estimated, but \$70,000,000 is asked for as a partial instalment. This provides for the equipment of the new reserves and the preliminary expenses of the change of system. What the annual cost of the enlarged reserves will be the budget will show next year. So amazing a fact as this enormous in-

rease of the German army cannot be satisfactorily explained on any other theory than that of military mania. The German army, while inferior to the French peace establishnent by 24,000 men, already exceeds the " war ffective" of the Republic by at least 100,000 nen. Even if General Boulanger were in the War Office and an aggressive Ministry were goading the French people into a war of revenge, the Empire would be more than a match in numbers for its traditional enemy. But General Boulanger is in retirement. President Carnot and his Ministers have made no hostile demonstrations. There is no menace of war beyond the Rhine. There is an abatement, if anything, of military ardor in France. Prince Bismarck has unmistakable assurances of peace on that side, and no pretext for adding 00,000 men to the reserves. Russian policy. on the other hand, may be more aggressive, but Germany has fortified itself against assault from the Eastern border by diplomatic alliances with Austria and Italy, so that apparently there is no need for reinforcing the reserves to the extent of 700,000 men. If there were a Napoleon III. on the throne the contingency of an alliance between France and Russia might make it expedient for Germany to make preparations for concentrating a million men on each frontier. Not since Sedan has there been so faint a prospect of an anomalous alliance between the most democratic and the most despotic nations in Europe. The Russian-French coalition is only a remote Germany's own alliances with Austria and Italy are undisputed facts. Why, then, does Prince Bismarck increase his vast armaments in preparation for war after he has succeeded in making diplomatic arrangements for maintaining European peace?

Militarism is a mania which has prevailed on the Continent since the Prince became the central figure in diplomacy. Whatever may have been his original purposes in arming Prussia against Austria and Germany against France, he has kept the Fatherland in the saddle since Sedan, because he has believed that armaments on a vast scale were essential for the preservation of European peace. Every year he has wanted more men and more guns, although he has never lacked allies and never been seriously menaced with war. He has converted first Germany and then Europe into a military parade-ground and taught a generation of statesmen to believe that peace like victory is on the side of the heaviest battalions. The 700,000 new reserves are, if you please, so many well-armed policemen whose duty it will be to aid the 1,500,000 constables already enrolled in keeping the peace of Europe. This is Prince Bismarck's mania. Let all good Americans rejoice that none of their own statesmen has gone mad in the same way.

TO THE MAJORITY AT ALBANY. To-morrow will end January, but as yet the Legislature can hardly be said to have settled down to business. Short sessions and long vacations have been the rule so far. Of course it takes time to get the Legislative machinery in such order that it will run smoothly, and doubtless those who have the responsibility for this session have done about as well as they could. But February ought to find the majority hard at work on the great measures of

the year. There is much to be done of large public interest. Every law-maker who desires to make his mark in the field of practical statesmanship has a golden opportunity afforded him in the present Senate and Assembly. There is a wide-spread demand for quarantine reform, which is met by the two bills now pending. The Board of Railroad Commissioners has recommended the passage of half a dozen or more judicious railroad bills. Temperance legislation will welcome all the champions it can command. The early passage of a satisfactory High License law devised with all possible skill to escape a veto from the liquor-sellers' champion, Governor Hill, is the most important duty of this Legislature. The Capitol may wait till there is a popular sentiment in favor of finishing it. but the rooms for the State Library ought to be fitted to receive the books. It is wasting at the bung-hole in order to save at the spigot, to let the State's magnificent library be ruined to save the beggarly sum required to complete the unfinished work in the rooms allotted to Election reform is a pressing question.

and at least provision for the distribution of ballots at the public expense should be secured at this session. Our street railroads should be forced to stop barricading our streets against all wheels but their own by the barbarous centre-hearing rail: and our city authorities should be deprived of the chance to ruin the City Hall by fastening to it monstrous excrescences in the shape of "wings."

Now all these matters are of conceded importance, and all concern the public at large. None of them is private, local or political in the selfish sense of the term. If all of them are to be disposed of on their merits, then it is obvious that industry must rule the session from this day to its close. During the last half of the session members begin to grow anxious in regard to the bills in which their immediate constituents have a vital concern, and upon whose passage their own re-election may seem to depend. The result too often is that bills of general concern are neglected, while sectional bills, district bills of comparative insignificance, are log-rolled through. This Legislature can win the highest approbation of the greatest number by consulting the greatest good of the greatest number. And the way to consult the greatest good of the greatest number is to seek first of all to clear the calendar of the legislation which is for everybody. The rest of the bills that are worth passing are sure to take care of them-

THE DECLINE OF THE CRUSH HAT. There nev-r was a better example of fashion's iron rule, regardless of considerations of comfort or convenience, than the decline of the crush hat. This has long proved itself a very useful article of forniture. The man in evening dress at a theatre or concert could reduce his hat in a twinkling to the thickness of a pancake, and let it lie easily on his lap or place beneath the seat where it rested securely. At an evening party, if he was troubled to know what to do with his hands. as men usually are, and had scruples about stowing them away in his pockets, he could carry the crush hat gracefully in one hand. This took the place of the fan in the hands of a lovely woman, though there was less excuse for it. The bat played an important part, too. in the vicissitudes of the dressing-room, or at large entertainments the cost-room. The flattened hat could be laid within the folded coat, from which it would emerge in perfect condition, and without the delay caused by a separate checking. It lent itself to many uses, which were impossible with any other head-gear; and while certainly far from being a thing of beauty, it demonstrated its right to being by meeting many of the little emergencies of an artificial civilization.

But a change has come in the fortunes of the crush hat. It is still worn by some who are too conservative to change old habits easily, or those who do not keep the keepest watch of the fashions, but the man about town, the man who prides himself by promptly adopting every mutation of style, has entirely discarded it. been of course that the great body of men who follow the style without ever thinking of setting the baye discarded it also. Many a worthy man now wears a stiff tall hat with evening dress to the theatre and finds it a burden on his hands, without knowing why he does it. If there is a little rack under the seat to hang it by, he sus-pends it there and finds himself in comparative peace of mind, unless now and then he doubles his feet too far under the seat and ruffles up the shining surface. If the hat is literally on his hands, he finds it a good deal of responsibility. It is a bother to have it on his lap. If he puts it on the floor, it may be kicked over by a neighbor. or be used for a spittoon. No matter what he does with it, it is pretty sure to emerge at the end in a frowzy and rumpled state. There is the round hat of course, and an occasional man who esteems confort more than conventionality will wear a soft hat which he can put in his pocket. The rigid observer of the canons of dress, however, will not lower his art standard by any such concessions to personal ease, but will adhere to the tall hat at

The social student who seeks to discover the reason for this change can only get a vague intin ation that the Prince of Wales has been seen to appear in evening dress without a crush hat. The Prince is authority enough, of course, for any revolution in fashions, and he could not do anything in which his New-York imitator wouldn't resolutely follow him, unless it was, perhaps, to box with Sullivan. The Prince ought to be careful of his actions. He holds many precious lives in charge. The imagination trembles at the thought of the dangers to which numerous not oversturdy American youths would be exposed if the Prince should suddenly take to wearing kilts, or low-necked dresses, for that matter. Whatever he wore they would wear it too, regardless of risk, expense or appearances.

Meantime the hatters sell a compromise crush hat of satin for those who like it and at the same

in another season the old style will return. rea haps before that time in some unguarded moment the Prince will wear his crush hat again, and then his voluntary subjects in these parts will have the sanction of his great example for returning to their accustomed ways.

MOVEY AND BUSINESS.

The accumulation of unemployed money here and abroad begins to have its natural effect. The banks gained \$3,000,000 more in their reserve and the sales of bonds rose last week to \$10,525. 000, making about \$30,000,000 for four weeks of January against about \$40,000,000 last year. Though many of these sales are merely speculative, the evidence of increasing demand for securities is also found in the success of several railway negotiations, and it is reported that some syndirates, which took large blocks before the market flattened last year and have since been carrying their load, have now been able to sell. This promises more money for stock-buying, and so the average price of stocks has risen fully \$1 per share from the decline early in the week. Success in placing securities also renders possible the construction of more railroads, and so the Pennsylvania and other trunk lines, which had kept back their annual contracts for rails, have at last begun

The Pennsylvania's purchase of 50,000 tons in said to be at \$31 50, and several other contracts. in all 100,000 tons for the week, are reported at substantially the same figure. Probably this will terminate the deadlock in Lake ore, contracts for which are usually made about January 1, but have not been closed because fron-makers doubted whether a reduction in the tariff on ore might be effected. A large decline in the price, which was \$5 to \$6 per ton last year, has been expected, but it is not yet known what terms have been made. The purchases of rails are not for new quired annually, and the Pennsylvania system, reporting over one-sixth of the entire ton-mileage of freight traffle on all railroads in the country, needs many thousand tons even in years of especial economy. Its December report of decrease in net carnings, the similar report from the Erie, both for December and for the last quarter, and similar reports from several other roads show how little large gross earnings can be counted upon as indications of prosperity. The effect of

second week. the anthracite shipments from mines were 320,000 tons, or nearly a quarter, larger than for the same three weeks last year. The output of all kinds of coal was about 9 per cent larger last year than in 1886, but the increase in consumption of iron was nearly twice as great. The progress of another great industry is recorded this week in Mr. Valentine's report of production of precious metals, aggregating \$104,645,959 for 1887, against \$102,011,761 in 1886; the increase since 1884. Word has come of the sudden death of M. de Chan-\$103,011,761 in 1886; the increase since 1884; Word has come of the sudden death of M. de Chanthis does not include production cast of the Mis-

British Columbia at d Mexico Last week's markets for products were unusu-Since November 1 pork-packing at the West has a line scholars, was a modest and unassuming man in private if e, and was never didactic or pedantic. It had spent his existence in the old Latin Quarter, or 11 per cent, which speaks more plainly of last year's drouth than any advance in corn; in fact, it may be questioned whether the decrease in anithment of the Bois de Boulogne or a handome "hotel" in the Champs-Elysees. mals to be fed is not as great as the decrease in corn to be eaten. Potatoes and some other vegetables would be much higher but for large importations, and on the whole it is noteworthy that, after so serious a drouth, and with the great deeply impressed with the impropriety of the short expansion that has been made in currency, the kilts so commonly worn by Highlanders, and she level of prices is still much below that of Janu- wishes to organize a philanthropic society which will 'Faust,' " Schumann; "Elsa's Dream," "Lobengein, ary, 1882, following the partial failure of crops set itself to convert the Highlanders to long trousers, Wagner: "The Thunderstorm," Hermann Mohr; "Hungained about 75 cents on \$100 during the past month.

Imports were large again last week, and for four weeks at New-York have been \$37,221,292, ngainst \$32,915,277 last year, an increase of the per cent, whereas the increase in exports from an extremely plous man, and I have heard you dense. New-York has been 5 per cent. The Treasury has increased its deposits \$2,000,000 during the has increased its deposits \$2,000,000 during the week notwithstanding Secretary Fairchild's reweek notwithstanding Secretary Fairchild's reagainst \$32,915,277 last year, an increase of 13 as could be safely placed in this way. It is stated that \$1,000,000 is known to have been returned to the Treasury by banks which were early applicants for deposits, and the continued expansion indicates that a different set of banks are participating. By its deposits the Treasury has avoided withdrawing cash from the market during the week, and at nearly every interior point the supply of currency is reported ample. omplaints of slow collections are more infrequent, but the failures last week were 268, against 236 last year in this country, and 49 against 35 in Canada. For four weeks the reports cover 1,058 failures in the United States, against 1,077 last year and 1,180 in 1886, but in Canada the inrease has been marked, 140 this year, against 117 last year and 108 in 1886.

Mr. Cleveland is said to have confided to Mr. Lamont the view that the recent gale was the worst that ever struck the State of New-York.

The fact that according to statistics, with several back counties yet to be heard from, 3,100,000 or more bags of peanuts were consumed n this country last year is a cause for general they found peanuts a foy and delight. While man is a peanut-eater he is innocent, takes cheerful views of human nature, is a good citizen and a kind neighbor. The peanut never bites like a serpent nor stings like an adder. It is as harmless as it is enjoyable. Let us cherish the peanut. To be sure, " peanut politics" is bad, but the fault is with the politics and not with the peanut

Talk about the roar of the lion making itself icard a long distance when the wind is in the right direction-why, it is nothing to what a bee can do. There is a certain bee now buzzing in the bonnet of the occupant of the Executive Chair at Albany and he buzzes so uncommonly audibly that the sound can be distinctly heard at the White House at Washington.

A man working in a Philadelphia stove foundry has had his throat closed by an explosion of molten iron. The Administration throat is said to be in a bad way for a similar reason-17 to 17.

A Fable for the Times: One day the Dutch, with their chief ruler at their head, made thirty attempts to capture Holland. But they failed thirty times to "get there." After they had retired from the field and were engaged in taking. not Holland but a Russo-arnica bath, an outsider who had witnessed the thirty engagements inquired of the Dutch if they were not overwhelmed with mortification. "Overwhelmed with morti-fication?" replied the Dutch. "Why, not at all. The result hurts nobody but the other fellows." -Moral: Hence we see why the thirty con-secutive failures of President Cleveland (Dem., of New-York) to capture the State Committee (Dem., of New-York) burt only Governor Hill.

Of all the street car lines in Brooklyn the Flat bush and Prospect Park is the most insensible to the discomfort and hardships of its patrons Its cars late every afternoon are " few and far between," and every one is shamefully overloaded. Pickpockets infest the rear platforms of these cars daily, choosing them because they are certain time do not wish to seem disloyal to the Prince. to find them crowded to the bottom step. Inside

These sanguine tradesmen believe that perhaps, there is a struggling company of sufficeating passengers, crushed, joited and jammed beyond human endurance. In summer, when Coney Island and race tracks offer attractions the company mass it easy to produce cars in sufficient number. The rolling stock disappears before cold weather sets in, and the road is managed " on the cheap" to the great discomfort of the public.

It looks now as if the dispute about the Brooklyn terminus of the Bridge was settled. The proposed extension to the City Hall seems to have been abandoned and the terminal station will probably be allowed to remain close to where it is at present. This is sensible and ought to be satisfactory to all concerned.

A wer'thy Philadelphia gentleman asks for advice. He wants to know what is the best way to dispose of \$50,000. Why not spend it on excursion tickets to New-York? The idea would be, you know, to distribute the tickets among the poor but deserving young men of Philadelphia who would like to give a little time to the study of that most interesting of zoological specimens the New World's metropolitan elephant. Or, if the wealthy Philadelphian is unwilling to draw his check for \$50,000 for that purpose, how does THE TRIBUNE'S Fresh-Air Fund strike him?

John Y. McKane was the subject of discipline at the hands of his fellow Democrats and of Boss" McLaughlin in Brooklyn the other day. In Albany, on Thursday, he took his revenge. must have been a sweet revenge, too. McKane is still a factor to be reckoned with in Kings County.

PERSONAL

The late Judge William P. Ballinger, of Texas, was brother-in-law of Justice Miller, of the United States

The Rev. Dr. Abiel Leonard was last week at St. Louis consecrated hishop of Usah and Nevada, and will in a few weeks go to live at Salt Lake City.

Queen Victoria has commissioned Mr. Hutchinson to execute a marble best of the late Dr. Norman Mc-Leod for the hall of Raimoral.

There is a craze in Paris for relies of Victor Hugo.

One dealer in curiosities has in his window a soft felt hat, labellel "Victor Hugo's hat; worn by him in the Terrible Year." Of course, this relie, if speedily purchased, will be replaced by another with the same legend. An interesting collection of "ana" might be compiled about Hugo's hats and their market value Western storms is felt in the railroad reports for as relics at various times. A few years ago an old the third week of January, which show an in- "tile." worth about 10 cents, which had been worn crease of 2.7 per cent against 7.7 per cent for the by the poet, was sold in Brussels for \$3. The cover-The anthracite strikes do not end, though agree- coup d'etat, who asked the poet to exchange hats ment may be by ught nearer by the decision of the lining of the article "Victor Hugo to write on the lining of the article "Victor Hugo dedit," and it is greatly to be feared that Berru unwittingly ing regions will be felt more severely in business gave an impetus to the trade in Hugoesque relics. operations later, but meanwhile other anthracite the goose-quill with which "Napoleon le Petit" and bituminous producers are increasing their out- was written; while a barber in Paris, who had put to the utmost, and for three weeks of January been employed by the author of "Hernani" to cut and

been about \$20,000,000. In gold an in- telauze, the crudite historiographer. He was Libracrease of 10 per cent last year appears, in silver rian of the Senate, and was a candidate for one decrease of 2 1-2 per cent, in lead an increase of the vacent seats in the French A ademy. His of 5 per cent, and in copper of 12 per cent. But works on Cardinal de Retz, on Louis XIV, and Marie Mancini, his Mary Stuart, and his literary, hissouri River, and does include shipments from torical portraits of Philippe de Comyns, whose memoirs he ably edited, of the Great Conde, Ma-arin. Frederick II and others from a "bazrage" of which Last week's markets for products were unusu-many actual Academicians might be proud. ally irregular; wheat declined 1 cent, while oats His labors to throw light on the tragic history of rose I cent; pork, sugar, coffee and cotton de- the ill-fated Dauchin, who might have been Louis rose I cent; pork, Sigar, conce and country while tin XVII, are also well known. Despite his learning clined each a little, and oil 3 1-2 cents, while tin XVII, are also well known. Despite his learning and copper advanced each 30 cents per 100 pounds, and attainments, M. de Chantelauze, like most genand copper advanced each 30 cents per 100 pounds, and attainments, M. de Chantelauze, like most genand copper advanced each 30 cents per 100 pounds, and contents and unassuming man

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A well-meaning old lady in Devonshire, England, is and if necessary give them the money to buy fitting garian Rhapsedy, No. 14," Liszt; "Recitative and be: " Charity shall cover the multitude of shins."

He Fell from Grace .- "Mr. White, during our con-

versation last evening I was astonished an to hear you use profane language."
"I don't care a blank." But you have always had the reputation of being xtremely plous man, and I have heard you deliver address denouncing profanity." Doubtless you have."

"The San Francisco Bulletin" says that the small towns and villages of California will in a few years, be beautiful and attractive, owing to the improvements now going on. In nearly all of them improvement These societies are continusocieties are organized. ally opening up broad avenues, building fine roads out into the country, introducing the best water and lighting systems available, and doing all that can be done to popularize the ideas of aesthetic art and This is a step in the right direction, and will do much to attract the best class of people into

"The Christian at Werk" denies the widely-circu lated report that it is printed in "The Police Gazette" printing office. It is printed on the press of "The

The Legislature of New-Jersey is very decidedly Republican; the most influential of the Republican newspapers in the State are in favor of a high license law; the system works well in Pennsylvania; we may, therefore, with a degree of certainty, expect that the present Legislature will give us a high license law,—(Trenton Times.

Old Stephen Higgins is the Nestor of Bar Harbor. He was present at a brilliant Masonic installation which was held there a few days ago, and as he congratulation. For all history shows that no gianced around at the handsome hall and the notable people were ever on the down grade so long as company present, he musingly remarked: "Who'd have thought, fifty years ago, of all this taking place in my cow yard ?"

> I send you a violet, sweet, Born for your daintiest mood; Snatched from its dim retreat, Far from the hum of the street, Deep in the heart of the wood. Ah, blue as the eyes I greet Breathing of beauty and good, Fragrantly under thy hood, Violet:

Then beauteous maid discreet,
Where is the man that is meet.
Meet for thee, love as he could;
Yet will I kneel at thy feet,
Fearing another one should,
Violet! -(W. J. Lampton, in Washington Critic.

"The Boston Transcript" says they are having an open winter in that city. In fact, it is so wide open hat icebergs find no difficulty in entering.

The latest " fad" of the fair sex in Norfolk is The latest "fad" of the fair sex in Norfolk is a hair album in which they place locks of hair from the heads of their friends of the other sex. Of course, the girl with the most locks of hair in her album is the "best fellow," and it therefore happens that the rivairy between them is very keen, and that popular young men are so beset with applications for locks of hair that they are in danger of being made entirely baid, and the young man who does not look as if a buzz saw had been at work among his tresses is at once recognized as a fellow who is not in favor with the ladies of the Elkhorn City.—(Wayne (Neb.) Gazette.

There was a painful scene on Broadway the other day. An express horse, having nothing else to do for around the base of the telegraph pole. The day being very cold, of course the poor brute's tongue stuck fast to the chilled wire. Another reason why the telegraph poles should go.

Texas will have a million dollar surplus to dispose

"See, mamma!" cried little Johnny, "there goes the snake woman we saw at the circus." "Sh, Johnny! it isn't a snake woman; it 's a lady with a fur boa round her neck."—(Hoston Tran-

emmunion sets as premiums to those who secure certain number of subscribers for it. Nouns in apposition are often puzzling to the beginner in grammar, and the sentences given as examples in the book are tendered in answer to questions until their iteration becomes unbearable to the conscientious teacher. A Beston lady employed in teaching the young idea how to shout

A religious paper on the Pacific coast offers

grammatically asked a pupil the other day for a scatance with a noun in apposition.

"John the Bagtist was b-headed," was the answer, which had done service before.

"Can't you think of a sen ence like that in form, also giving an example of apposition?

"Yes 'm."

"Well, what is it?"

"Honry the Bagtist was beheaded."—(Boston Transcript.

THE TE DEUM OF BERLIOZ.

A NOTABLE PERFORMANCE BY THE HAN-DEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Jan. 29.—The performance of Berlioz's "Te Deum" by the Handel and Haydn Society in the Music Hall this evening, excited warm interest on the part of musical amateurs in Boston. It was looked upon as virtually the first performance of the work in Chicago last Kovember to master it was confessedly unsuccessful. This can be said without disparage ment to the Western society, for the shortcomings likely to be found in all performances, until the "Te Leum" is made part of the scheme of a monster restival, are chiefly those springing from the practical impossibility of useting all of the composer's demands touching the interpreting forces and their disposition. If Boston, with its splendid body of instrumentalists not likely that Chicago, far richer in singers than to orchestral musicians, could do so.

The singing of the work by the Handel and Haydn can not be enthusiastically commended. Many of the stupendous difficulties staggered the chorus more than was to have been expected. A more serious drawback to hearty enjoyment, however, was the fact that there was so little freshness and beauty of tone in the voices. The tenors were stale, not to say musty, and the women's voices, particularly the con-traito, were well balanced and agreeable to the ear in passages of suave melodiousness and simple progressions of harmony. In no other work of the eccentric French composer do the preacriptions as to the number and distribution of the forces seam so executial to the effect contemplated as in the "Te Deum." In the first place, the work is conceived throughout antiphonally, not only as between the choirs, but also as between the orchestra and organ. There is poetical prepriety in such a treatment of the famous old hymn, as will appear, when the pretty legend, whose acceptance by the Roman Church is evinced by the title, "Hymn of Saints Ambrose and Augustine," is called to mind. According to this legend the hymn was simultaneously inspired for the minds of the saints at the conclusion of the baptism of Ata stine by Ambrose in Milan, A. D. 387. It was sung by the two antiphonally, verse after verse, on the conclu-

Berlioz was partial to antiphonal effects, and if the performers had been separated by a sufficient distance to-night, there is no doubt that the general effect would have been made better, notwithstanding that the band was not full, and there was an ill proportion 134 instruments, there were about 50; when he wanted a double chorus of 200 voices, there were 400, and boys, there were only forty. The effect counted on in the use of this third chorus was, of course, entirely lost. The march, in which the composer fameted Napoleon's banners brought forward to the aitar for consecration, sounded peculiarly pompous, thanks to the admirable symphony orchestra, though denied some of its effects by the omission of instruments among which twelve harps might be instanced. The work of the one harpist was morely dumb show. The ber in the performance, partly because William H.

ber in the performance, partly because William H. Fessenden sang the tenor sole beautifully, partly because the women had the burden of the choral work, and, perhaps, more than all, because the tenors of the chorus had next to nothing to do with it.

The two most striking numbers of the compositions are the "Tibl Omnes Angelf" and the colossal "Judex Crederis," and of the two, the impression made by the first is the most delightful. It is, in fact, a composition of surpassing loveliness; while the theatrical tone and prevalence of merely bizarre effects in the colossal finale, to which Berlioz awarded the paim over all his creations, make an estimate of it largely dependent on individual tasts.

The concert was the 605th of the society, and was opened with Professor Paim's "Nativity." The Cambridge composer, by the way, has put aside his operafor the time being, and is putting the finishing touches to a cantata for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra, which is to be sung at the Cincinnati festival in May. The text is the poem by Mr. Woodruff, entitled "Our Country," recently published in "The Atlantic." Mr. Paine will call it "A Song of Promise."

THE LIEDERKRANZ CONCERT. The Liederkranz gave its second concert last night

at its club house. The occasion was as enjoyable as the society could make it, and the attendance was large. The society had the assistance of Misses Emma Juch, Amanda Fabris, Hettie Kaemmerer, Marie Maurer and Koch, Mrs. Rosa Schaarschmidt, Max Alvary and George Prehn. Mr. Thomas was conductor. The programme was: "Scenes from Goethe's

The first and last numbers were for mixed choruses, and they were sung well. The only chorus number that calls for special mention is "The Thunderstorm," which was heard for the first time. It was sung by a chorus of men. While the composition met with some applause it cannot be said to have scored a sucsome appliance it cannot be said to have scored a sec-cess. The composer has given some good ideas and excellent themes worked up; but the muste does not rise to its subject, and it might have been given a much mider title. Miss Juch sang her "Lehengrin" number in a way that met with much favor, but Herr Alvary carried off the honors of the evening by his rendering of the aria from "Der Freischutz."

POLITICAL NOTES.

That Grand Jury which reported that there was no evidence of intimidation in the recent Jackson (Miss.) election, and that the murderous "Red Circular" was the conception of irresponsible persons, appears to have acted upon the principle that a man is not bound to criminate himself. According to "The Jackson Advertiser" several members of this jury were on the "Committee of One Hundred" who served as a vigitance committee in this business.

For the Rhode Island election in April, the registration of voters, just completed, is the greatest ever known. Our Republican friends evidently mean t redeem that State this year.

For only one State office, that of Supreme Court Judge, will the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, April 25, make a nomination; but the preliminary contest over that honor promises to be lively.

Speaker Carlisle, now that the uncertainty about his seat is at an end, and his attack of ague is abating, thinks he can make his recently postponed speeches n Atlanta and Macon on February 6 and 7.

It looks as though the Republican nomination for Governor of Maine this year would go to either Edwin O. Burleigh, now State Treasurer, or Henry B. Cleaves, for four years Attorney-General; provided that Mr. Marble, who stepped into Governor Bodwell's shoes, does not secure an extension of his lease.

The young Republicans of Norwich, Conn., are waking up to the necessity for forming a club for energetic such an organization in Eastern Connecticut; never theless, Henry IL Starkweathers, Hugh Henry Osgoods

and "Joe" Seldens do not grow on every bush. Democrats, both inside and outside the Badger State, are warned by "The Milwaukee Sentinel" against cherishing any "great expectations" concerning "Pips Vilas's strength up there. The average Republican plurality in Wisconsin, in the Presidential fights of 1876 1880 and 1884 was 16,861; and in State elections for ten years past, 14,145. But when Vilas took the ump for his party in 1886, the Democratic ticket fell 57.274 votes behind the field-the biggest deficit on

record in Wisconsin since the war. The contest for the late Congressman Moffatt's seat, in the XIth Michigan District, derives additional importance from the fact that if the Republicans lose it they lose the majority in the delegation from that State which they had before Mr. Moffatt's death; and this would spoil the ascendency which the party would have in case the Presidential election were thrown into the House of Representatives next winter. Such a peril existed before Judge Bradley, of Rhode Island, decided

not to dispute Mr. Arnold's election. HAS CLEVELAND LOST HIS GRIP ON NEW-YORK !

Fram The Athany Times (Dem.)
It does not speak well for the opening of any caming for his renomination, that with all the induced paign for his renomination, that with all the inducence of the collectors and postmisters, and other Federal of the collectors and postmisters, and other Federal difficials, and all the promises of patronage that the Pederal Administration could make, the Cleveland Federal Administration could make, the Cleveland Federal Administration could make, the Cleveland Federal Committee in the President's own State. The State Committee in the President's own State. The moral effect of this event upon the minds of the Democratic leaders in other States can hardly be overestimated. It will be regarded everywhere as demonstration of the fact that Mr. Civeland's retainers have lost their grip in the pivotal State.

A CHANGE SINCE 'EIGHTY-FOUR.

From The Buttimore American,

This is 1888, not 1884, said Mr. Phelps a
banquet. Yes, and in 1884 there was not a
trade Presidential message before the country.
fact alone constituted a difference that labore
transfacturer alike will understand.